

FLIER WHO PERFORMED FOR WILSON PUNISHED

Lieut. Kelly's Antics Above President's Ship Were Unauthorized

New York, Dec. 5. For one "zoom," two tailspins, divers volplane and other antics in the air above President Wilson's head as he stood on the George Washington yesterday, Lieutenant Fred Kelly, the crack flier from the Pacific coast, has been ordered to remain two weeks on post at the Hazelhurst camp.

Kaiser Dejected, Sits Writing

Continued from Page One thoughts, how imperial, keen and alive he looked! "I wonder what he looks like now," I said to some one who has come much in contact with this astounding exile, "looks like" was the reply, "why, he looks dejected. He wore an air of relief when he came, but that soon went, and even the cherry ex-Kaiser can't raise him from his moodiness. He is really something of a heretic and, though ill, tries to occupy his thoughts and make him look on the bright side of things, but in vain.

Writes Near After Hour

"You see that window on the second floor? It is there that he sits, writing as if he were in a hurry, hour after hour, sheet after sheet, often all the forenoon or afternoon. It is as if he were writing against time." These words made the house behind its aged most still more fascinating. It is indeed difficult to take one's eyes away from that window where the fallen despot, William of Hohenzollern, the exile, sits writing—what? An apology pro vita sua? An answer in anticipation to the grand indictment which the nations will bring against him? What a manuscript that will be!

PRIVATE CITIZEN, DECLARES KAISER

Amerongen, Holland, Dec. 5.—(By A. P.)—"I am a private citizen and while in Holland will not make any statement whatever for publication." This was the former German Emperor's message to the Associated Press correspondent when he called at Count von Bstlick's castle. The German general acting as orderly, formerly governor of Metz, brought the message direct from William Hohenzollern.

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tion, and yesterday changed his mind. The message continued: "You must fully realize my position. I am threatened on all sides with criminal charges, which, if brought, I must face. Therefore I must reserve any statement until charges are actually brought."

"Also I owe a certain loyalty to the present German Government and cannot make a declaration which might compromise others." The correspondent requested the general to ask the former Emperor whether he would accept the Crown Prince's assertion regarding the Kruger telegram and the general brought back the answer:

"The Crown Prince is absolutely correct in his facts. The telegram, already written, was laid before me for signature. I refused to sign it for three days, but finally did so under pressure of the German diplomats and my political advisers, who advanced many reasons for sending it, in spite of my opposition, having signed it, it takes full responsibility."

Pershing Adopts Moderate Policy

Continued from Page One spite military orders, personal feeling plays the largest role in such a situation. The American men have not lost 2,000,000 comrades, their homes have not been destroyed, they have not been embittered by more than four years of the struggle. They came to Europe to defeat the German army. Now that that is done they are living up to the President's words that they have no special grudge against the German people.

Finds Uncle Is Mayor

Especially interesting was the entry of the Thirty-second Division into the town of Trèves. Many men of this division from Michigan and Wisconsin speak German and from this region many emigrants have gone to America. In the town of Bitburg I found that five of eight families questioned had relatives in the United States. They boasted of the fact that Captain Charles Liedermayr, of the divisional intelligence staff, reached Bitburg to find his uncle mayor of the town.

Perhaps it was because the Americans had been there for thirty-six hours, but when I visited Bitburg today it seemed that the population was the most friendly of any I had seen. Hundreds of the Americans who had come into the war, and in their conversations I overheard Americans in every case tell them to rid the world of Prussian militarism. This sounded very good, but the people who themselves now have about enough of it.

Food conditions continue to appear far better than reported across the line. The population needs flour, but if the rich could divide with the poor there would be no starvation this winter.

Adding the atmosphere hereabouts, one feels that the rich are going to share whether they will or not. The revolutionary authorities have an extraordinarily firm and vital grip on the situation and these authorities are not controlled by Berlin or by the upper classes.

Indeed, the German revolution seems to have been surprisingly well done. American occupation is intelligently, if silently, accepted everywhere. As a local dignitary expressed it to me, "Now that you are here, we are going to make the best of it."

When I remarked that it did not appear that the population needed to be so silent, he replied: "Why don't you expect us to shout about it, do you?"

All in all, the German people in our sector seem to be on their good behavior. They are now getting a good deal from the Americans, and the German generally knows how to strap an opportunity for self-welfare.

This is a region of great natural beauty. The touch of fall time has been brought out in full glory. Nature truly smiles about it and gives to the Germans heretofore a glimpse of places as untouched by the ravages of war as the spirit of the Germans who walk the streets of its cities.

I have just come from a trip to Saar-

burg, a little city in the foothills at the southern end of the Hochwald fringe of the Ardennes. As I looked at the lovely vineyards that covered the hillside, I recalled the barren and ravaged hillsides of the right bank of the Meuse north of Verdun. The sight of spick-and-span Saarburg recalled the ruins of Grandpre. For every village in such excellent condition I thought of some fearful ruin in France. When I received Trèves in all its magnificence there came back the memory of Rhema. Seeing the self-satisfaction of the Germans one can but think they have not learned of these things.

German Life Untouched by War

The German went unbidden and unprovoked into other France and destroyed their beauty spots, while the beauties of his own country remained untouched, and his life orderly and his stomach well fed. He gave all of his proposals from his own experience as an admitted capitalist.

The great need of organized business was emphasized, Mr. Schwab said, when the Government found it necessary to call upon the leaders of organized big business to come to Washington to wrestle with the problems of war.

Want Railroads Released

Many Philadelphians participated in the thirty-five sectional sessions of related industries last night. Ernest Trigg, president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, presided over a meeting of representatives of affiliated building trades, which adopted strong resolutions on the railroad situation. These urge that the railroads be released from Government control as soon as possible, and that when so released they be permitted to enter into cooperative agreements under Interstate Commerce Commission supervision, to make available to the public some of the conveniences of joint operation by the Government.

Another resolution urged enactment of legislation to give every encouragement to safe investment of capital in railroad improvements. Another resolution urged that national, State and municipal authorities be urged to adopt plans for great public improvements as a precaution against unemployment.

PLAN TO INCREASE SUGAR INDUSTRY

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 5. Atlantic City's sugar bowl independent of foreign supply so that never again need the American people be placed on sugar rations.

That is one of the recommendations to be made today to the United States Chamber of Commerce reconstruction congress, in session here, attended by nearly 4000 leaders of American industry.

The cultivation of beet sugar in this country on a vast scale is the means to be urged. The United States Congress probably will be asked to vote an appropriation for the necessary research work.

Another recommendation, more closely related to the immediate future is the employment of returning soldiers. Industrial leaders are a unit in declaring that the service men should have preferential treatment during the readjustment years facing all the world.

Several hundred resolutions presented last night at thirty-five related group meetings will be passed on to ten major groups this afternoon and this evening, preliminary to their final presentation to the congress clearance committee.

Rockefeller Proposes New Industrial Creed

Continued from Page One there is any reason found for looking to the future security of the world in the wearing of a perpetual bloodless war, inspired by the same empty, suspicious and fears that but lately divided the world.

"Nor can the fact be ignored that in a trade war, as in this clash of military might, the balance of power must be reckoned with, since the casualties cannot all be on the other side.

Germany's Position "It is certain that if Germany is to be compelled, as she ought to be, to repay the wanton destruction she has wrought in Belgium, Northern France, Poland and Serbia, she must have access to the raw materials or manufacture, by conversion of which into finished products she may earn the money necessary to pay her debts.

"As a matter of fact, given the frank acceptance by Germany of the terms of peace which will be dictated by the Allies, there can be no reason for separating her economic wants from those of the rest of Europe. These will be sufficiently imperative to use up all the surplus foodstuffs and raw materials that can be spared for many months to come.

Referring to foreign trade generally, Mr. Farrell said: "There can be no great revival of trade in the countries where we hope for it, most unless we are ready to provide capital for their development. We must enter into the industrial life of those countries, engage in enterprises with them and create out of their resources the new wealth from which will come our pay."

Schwab for Private Ownership

Private ownership of public utilities, merchant marine included, and greater democracy between capital and labor were advocated by Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fuel Corporation, in a speech at the reconstruction congress of the Chamber of

Commerce of the United States yesterday afternoon. The industrial leaders cheered to the echo when Mr. Schwab declared for private ownership of the merchant marine and other utilities.

Mr. Schwab devoted the greater part of his speech to the labor situation following the war. He advocated the organization of labor, but declared himself opposed to "interference from leaders from Kamachia, who know nothing of the conditions in the shop concerned."

The director general pointed out the work of labor in the war, and added: "I am one of those who believe that labor has been fair."

Mr. Schwab said that he believed labor deserved a greater share of profits from industry than it has had in the past. He gave all of his proposals from his own experience as an admitted capitalist.

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tion will occur tomorrow at the final session; the report of the clearance committee to be made in the morning and the action of the congress to be taken in the afternoon.

The resolution urging the United States Congress to vote an appropriation for best sugar research work in the utterance of the related group on food production and exchange.

The United States today is producing an average of 800,000 tons of beet sugar annually, compared with an average American consumption of one and one-half tons of 4,250,000 tons. It is predicted that within the next year this country will produce more than 6,000,000 tons of sugar beet seed.

Howard J. Heinz, Federal food administrator for Pennsylvania, who addressed the food group last night, emphasized the need for better practical education in improved farm methods and better and more practical farm organization of farm interests.

Declaring the problem of world food production to be one of the first magnitude, he cited as the duty of all business men not only the encouragement of food conservation by rational living and the avoidance of waste, but the encouragement of the food producing class by lending it leadership and financial support.

Soldiers to Have Preference One of the first groups to take action on the question of soldier employment was that on public utilities and electric railroads.

The group members recommended that all public utilities give a definite promise that soldiers will be restored to their former employment. They urge that all other industries make similar pledges.

J. B. McCall, president of the Philadelphia Electric Company, was one of the group members who molded the resolution.

Live Ballast

"The Kommandant drew his revolver and leveling it at Fink's head, commanded: "Overboard, quick! you may save the airship!"

"Without a second's hesitation, over he went. For a breath I heard the rush of his body and the flapping of his coat below him.

"It gave me a touch of nausea—that sound of his flapping coat. "The Kommandant clapped me on the shoulder and said very sternly:

"It will be your turn next!" From a vivid story of the air called "Live Ballast," by Irving Bacheller in the December

Everybody's MAGAZINE

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"I would like to go a step further," he said, "and say I have a job for every soldier in the place of the men who played safe and stayed home."

Public utilities, electric railways particularly, apparently are drifting toward municipal ownership, declared F. H.

Gadsden, chairman of the war board of the American Electric Railway Association.

"The two fundamental problems to be met," he said, in an address before the public utilities group, "are the assurance of adequate service to the public and the protection of the invested capital."

Public utilities, he continued, form the

one industry where the rates are not elastic enough to meet rising costs. He advocated a campaign to educate the public away from what he termed the fetish of a five-cent fare.

Street railways, he said, are operating without a scientific basis of service charges, a condition, he added, which is a legacy of the old horse-car days.

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Weekly Coal Bulletin of the Federal Fuel Administration for Philadelphia

An erroneous report has been published and has gained circulation among a large number of coal consumers, to the effect that the coal dealers, presumably with the authorization of the Fuel Administration, are delivering the last one-third of tonnage to consumers who already have two-thirds. This report has been accepted as fact by many consumers who have very naturally considered it unfair to give more coal to those who do not now need it, when there are many who do need it. In a great many cases, consumers with only a small amount of coal have been led to feel that dealers were discriminating against them in favor of other consumers whose needs were less immediate. And many consumers having two-thirds of their coal already were led by this report to apply to their dealers for the last one-third, and when the dealer denied his right to give it to them, were led to doubt his word and his square dealing. These instances will illustrate how a false rumor can work harm, once it gets abroad. I wish to state as plainly as words can do it, that dealers have not been authorized to deliver and are not delivering the last one-third of tonnage to those who already have two-thirds. Last September I advised the public that the delivery of this last one-third would certainly not be permitted until after January first at the earliest. This date has not since been changed.

Freihofer's Bulletin Save Yourself Work, Mrs. Housekeeper No need for you to stay up half the night punching dough, when we're going to have piping hot all-wheat loaves at your grocers, at sunrise. We have to stay up all night anyway, so let us bake a couple of loaves for you. Freihofer's Bread is back to its old deliciousness. All-wheat and no substitutes! Aren't you glad the war is over? Save Waste, Time and Fuel Let Us Bake for You Freihofer's

Federal Fuel Administration (This space contributed by the Philadelphia Coal Exchange as an aid to the U. S. Fuel Administration.)